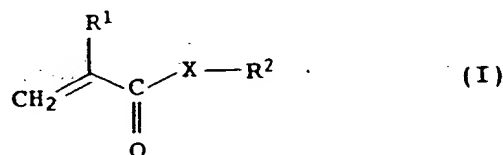


COPY OF ALL CLAIMS

1. A cationic polymer obtained by free-radical copolymerization of

(a) from 50 to 70% by weight of one or more monomers of the formula I

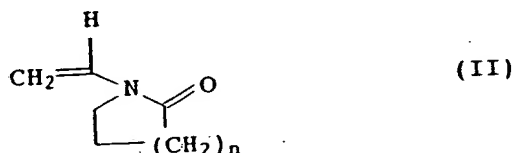


X = O, NR¹,

R¹ = H, C₁-C₈-alkyl,

R² = tert-butyl,

(b) from 5 to 45% by weight of one or more monomers of the formula II



where n = 1 to 3,

(c) from 5 to 40% by weight of a monoethylenically unsaturated monomer having at least one amine-containing group where up to 40% by weight, based on (a), (b), and (c), of the monomer (a) can be replaced by a monomer of the formula I where R² = C₂-C₂₂-alkyl.

2. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, obtained by free-radical copolymerization of

(a) from 51 to 65% by weight of the monomer of the formula I,

(b) from 7 to 39% by weight of the monomer of the formula II,

- (c) from 10 to 30% by weight of the amine-containing monomer.
3. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the monomer (a) is tert-butyl acrylate, N-tert-butylacrylamide or tert-butyl methacrylate.
 4. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the monomer (b) is vinylpyrrolidone or vinylcaprolactam.
 5. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the monomer (c) is dimethylaminoalkyl (meth)acrylate or dimethylaminoalkyl (meth)acrylamide.
 6. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the monomers of the formula I where $R^2 = C_2-C_{22}$ -alkyl are N-butylacrylamide, N-octylacrylamide, lauryl (meth)acrylate or stearyl (meth)acrylate.
 7. A method of using the polymers as claimed in claim 1 comprising the step of incorporating into cosmetic preparations the polymers as claimed in claim 1.
 8. The method as claimed in claim 7 wherein the incorporation is made into a hair spray, foam setting compositions, hair mousse, hair gel or shampoos.
 9. A cosmetic preparation comprising a polymer as claimed in claim 1 in an amount of from 0.1 to 30% by weight, based on the preparation.
 10. A process for preparing the cosmetic preparation as claimed in claim 9, said process comprising partially or completely neutralizing said polymer with a monohydric acid.
 11. The process as claimed in claim 10 wherein the polymer is partially or completely neutralized with a phosphoric acid or an acid mixture containing phosphoric acid.

12. A method of using polymers as claimed in claim 16 comprising the step of incorporating said polymers into hair cosmetics.
13. A hair cosmetic preparation comprising
 - (a) from 0.2 to 20% by weight of a polymer as claimed in claim 1,
 - (b) from 0 to 10% by weight of a conventional hair-setting polymer,
 - (c) from 0 to 1% by weight of a water-dispersible siloxane-containing compound,
 - (d) from 30 to 99.5% by weight of a solvent or solvent mixture of alcohol and water,
 - (e) from 0 to 60% by weight of a propellant comprising dimethyl ether or propane or butane, and
 - (f) from 0 to 0.3% by weight of a cosmetically suitable additive.
14. The method as claimed in claim 7 wherein the cosmetic preparations are cosmetic skin preparations.
15. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein a fatty acid amide is additionally incorporated.
16. The polymer as claimed in claim 1 which has a glass transition temperature of $> 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a K value of from 25 to 70.
17. The polymer as claimed in claim 16, wherein the K value is from 35 to 50.
18. The process as claimed in claim 9, wherein said polymer is neutralized with a polyhydric or a polycarboxylic acid.

19. The process as claimed in claim 9, wherein said polymer is quarternized with a quarternizing agent.